SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

The news by the late mails are up to Aug. 9th from St. Louis. Since the battle of Bull's Run no remarkable event had occurred. Both sections were arming and organizing with all speed, and peace seems to be as far off as ever. The official accounts of the battle of Bull's Run and the loss sustained, reduces the casualties very considerably from what was first stated. Congress has been sitting since the 4th of July. It has endorsed all the acts of the Government, imposed a war tariff and direct taxation, and voted almost unlimited means for the energetic prosecution of the war. We infer from the tone of the Congressional debates that no peace will be offered or accepted by the ship Speedwell on 5th Sept., both for this place. the Federal Government that is not dictated at New Orleans, or predicated on the instant laying down of arms by the revolted States.

Our contemporary, on second-hand evidence, accuses the New York Tribune of " having shifted its position on the war question, and taken a bold stand for peace." Setting aside our astonishment Columbus, Ky., has been stopped-which is a significant fact, as p ssengers would by this route communithat any advocate for " peace on earth and good will to men," not to mention the " glory to God in the highest," should be scouted anywhere, did not our contemporary, itself, advocate conpromise only last week, and say that " the North may yet be glad to close in with these terms (the recognition of slavery south of 36° 30') and even others less favorable ? " We have the Tribune's of the 20th and 22nd ultr, and we fail to perceive a single line to warrant the assertion that it has changed its tone.

Rice.

We learn from Doctor Ford that by the Yankee he received sample of the rice grown by him last spring, night. Acting Brig. Gen. McCann ordered out one of and sent to San Francisco to be cleaned. Thirty-three per cent. of the amount were lost in cleaning, and the balance turned out an article equal, if not superior, to the best Carolina rice ever grown. It fairly does a m n's eyes good to look at so c'ear, white and pearly an article; and to think that millions of pounds of the same can be produced here with less cost, labor and trouble than any other cereil or agricultural produce whitever, should be enough to stimulate every man, whose land is convenient to irrigation, to be up and

Dr. Ford is now putting in about ten acres of land with rice in Mounalua, and a great muny natives, who had been provided with seed by Mr. Fuller, of the Board of Education, have already planted more or less -we cannot say exactly how much in the aggregateand it is confidently expected that next spring every of present Assembly were vacated by a vote of 52 to 28 available taro patch, far or near, will be planted with

In the latest San Francisco market reports we find Carolina rice quoted at nine cents per pound. Before men. The Convention will doubtless adjourn tothe civil war the average yearly price was 7 cents. The morrow. average monthly consumption of rice in California, Oregon and Victoria for last year was about 1,690,000

From Tahiti.

By the arrival of H. I. M.'s Corvette Galathee, from Papeete, Tahiti, we have received the Messager de Tahiti to Aug. 11.

We extract the following of interest to our readers :

According to the census for 1861 the population of 24,000. Tahiti and Morea is as follows:

Women, - -Births, 246; Deaths, 160; Marriages, 116. The following comparison between 1852 and 1860, is

rather more favorable to the popul tion of Tahiti and Morea than was the ccusus of this country, taken last

1852.	1860.
Births, males, 74	do., do., 118
· females, 83-157	do., do., 128-246
Deaths, males, 103	do., do., 91
· females, 88-191	do., do., 69-160
Marriag's, 87	do., 116
Of fereigners on both islands	s there were 630.

An Agricultural and Commercial Society had been instituted at Tahiti, composed of a President. Vice President and thirteen members, which is to be consulted upon all questions of general interest and public works to be undertaken in behalf of the colony; on all local taxes, direct or indirect contributions and the revenue system; on the establishment of model farms, fairs and mar ets, and on all questions of political economy and commercial legislation.

A postal arrangement, monthly, had been made between Payta and Tahiti, connecting with the English steamers running from Panama down the South Amer-

In our marine memoranda will be found a list of ship letters remaining at the Tahiti Post-office.

By the way of Tahiti we learn that Araucania, south four of infantry in possession of Fairfax. of Chile, had been created a Kingdom, and that its first King is a Frenchman by birth, named Orelie Antoine I, who had been proclaimed King of Araucania, Beauregard and Johnston were both there, and they with a Constitutional form of government. paid to him. All their invitations and entreaties that

Personal.

LADY FRANKLIN.-Letters have been received in town from Lady Franklin and Miss Cracroft, abounding in expressions of the warmest friendship for their form an important part of the def ness. Beruregard Majesties the King and Queen and the young Prince, and for the Hawaiian people, and holding out some hope that they may soon pay us another visit before diers at Mahassas are very numerous, but poorly dresstheir final departure for England.

- GENERAL MILLER .- The friends of General and Miss Miller will be gratified to know, that by letters from Lims to June 29, we learn that they were both in good health, and expected to be able to return to this country about the end of this year.

- J. C. SPALDING, Esq., Consul of Peru, having returned from San Francisco, resumed his Consular It adds 25 cents to the duty on brandy, making it \$1 25 per gallon. On other liquors and wines 10 cents (10 per cent) ud valorem is added, and 50 cents on imfunctions on the 2d inst.

The Comet.

between there and here an I China, shall have be- and Collector in each State where the Gener 1 Govern Capt. J. Smith (Uncle Jim to us Honoluluans).

H. I. M. corvette Galathee, Captain de Cornulier-Luciniere, arrived at this port on Thursday last from Tahiti. Yesterday, Mr. E. Perrin, H. I. M. Consul and Commissioner at the Court of Honolulu, and Captain de Cornulier-Lueiniere, called officially comparatively large-total 1,637. upon H. R. H. Prince Kamehameha and H. Ex. Mr. R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and upon the Commissioner of the United States, Hon. Th. J.

THE POLYNESIAN. LATER FORE NEWS!

We make the following summary of extracts touch-

There is a general expectation in this vicinity that

we shall soon receive stirring news from Cairo and

Bird's Point. The rebels have been elated by the

affair at danassas, and desire to push their forces fur-

ther North. All communication with Memphis via

The rebels have withdrawn from before our line;

The rebel chiefs had agreed not to exchange prison-

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has gone to

New York, to invite Prince Napoleon and Princess to

pay a visit to Washington, and make the White House

Johnston's army, when last heard from, was on its

B nks has been much weakened by the withdrawal

of the three months men, but Government is prepared

The Fire Zouaves, since the retreat, have been in a

state of insabordination which reached its climax last

his regiments and suppressed the rebellion and disarm-

ed the whole regiment. Nine attempted to desert but

Banks had 14,000 men in his command yesterday.

It is believed there are not far from 10,000 troops on

We have exciting rumors to-day of an engagement

between Col. Tyler, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, at

the head of \$ 000 troops, and Governor Wise, with

7.000 rebels at Bull-town, in which 600 of our men and

The Convention to-day declared the office of Gover-

nor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State,

vacant, by a vote of 56 to 25, and the seats of members

The Convention will to-morrow appoint a Provisional

Judge Gamble, of St. Louis, John B. Henderson, and

Thos. L. Price are spoken of for Governor by the Union

There are fresh indications of the inauguration of a

The country feels more confidence, now that there is

earnestness and energy in every department of the War

Gen. Beauregard, in his official account of the affair

at Bull's Run, says he had 400 killed and 1,200

Information has been received here, that since the

affair at Bull's Run, the rebels have called for an in-

crease of the army, and Virginnia responds by offering

The whole missing, killed and wounded of the Fire

There is confirmation of Wise's defeat at Bulltown, at

Scouts report Jeff. Thompson, with 5,000 rebels, 20

miles from Bird's Point; 3,000 more between there

and New Madrid; 11,000 at New Madrid, well armed

and drilled -have five batteries of 10-pound field pieces,

officered and manned by foreigners, and two regiments

of cavalry, well equipped. Pillow, in command, has

the promise of Jackson to place 10,000 men in Mis-

Gen. Cox reports that the Kanawha Cavalry had

dispersed all the robel troops. Wise and his force

were completely routed. There is no more chance for

It is rumored that Gen. Wool will take command of

Prince Napoleon will be the guest of the French

The Exchange says three Fel r I steamers left For-

The Virginians sent for rein@rc-ments, and the

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Commercial says that

inc. Napoleon was formally presented to the Presi-

A letter to-day from Lieutenant Fasks, 1st Michigan

Regiment, dated Richmond, July 29th, says that he is

a prisoner with hundreds of others at that city. More

Late this evening Prince Napoleon and suite have

There were three Rebel regiments of cavalry and

When it was known at Manassas that Prince Napo-

leon was coming. enthus asm was wild. Generals

received the Prince. The greatest possible respect was

he would go on to Richmond and see Davis, the Prince

The fortifications at Manassas are formidable, and

our guns-particularly those of Sherman's battery-

informed the Prince that he captured 62 guns at Blul

Run. The dead were not properly buried, but simply

ed. On departing, the rebels gave the Prince a salute

passed the bill for the charter and purchase of addi-

tional vessels for the revenue service, and the bill au

thorizing the construction of 12 small side-wheel steam-

Committee of Conference. This bill fixes the duty on

coffee at 4 cents per pound; sugar 2 cents; tea 15 cents.

ported and distilled liquors. 10 per cent is added to

and the Income Tax of the Senate, which taxes amount

not below \$8.00-3 per cent per annum. Persons re-

ment collects taxes. The Committee state that although

Regarding the battle at Bull Run, the Washington

Chronicle says: The returns are yet very imperfect. A

number of three months' regiments, whose time has

expired, had returned home before correct returns were

made out, while others are yet incomplete. The num-

ber killed is about 317; wounded 532; missing 775;

prisoner 13; together with 5 civilians known to be pris-

oners. The number of officers killed and wounded is

All of Gen. Johnston's command were not in the

fight of the 21-t of July, not having arrived at the

factory to the country.

The Tariff bill passed both Houses as amended by the

New York, August 3.-The U.S. senate yesterday

put under ground some feet, and seen above. The sol-

tress Monroe on Welnesday, and reached the mouth of

the Pofomas, same evening, and in attempting to

ascend, were repulsed, and in retreating ran aground.

capture and destruction of the vessels were expected.

Int this morning by Secetor Seward

than 30 officers are with him.

returned from Manassas.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

WASHINGTON, August 3.

Fortress Monroe immediately, and Gen Butler will co-

CAIRO, August 1.

Zouaves is 235. They are to be sent to New York,

McLellan inspects and supervises everything.

1.500 of the enemy were killed. Wise is retreating.

CLARKSBURG, VA., July 30.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 30.

Six regiments had joined him within eight hours.

cate facts in relation to any movement of troops.

their whereab uts are not known.

were arrested and lodged in juil.

the line of the Potomac at Baltimore.

Governor, Lieut. Governor, and

more vigorous policy.

being theroughly demoralized

headquarters

souri at once.

any fighting there.

Minister while here.

operate with Gen. McClellan.

Sr. Louis, July 30.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

ing late events in the American civil war :

It appears from statements published in the Richmond papers, that Beauregard's entire force at Manassas on Sunday, including all his reserves, did not times to retake them. It was here that Gen. Lyon exceed from 40,000 to 50,000.

- Regarding the incredible atrocities said to have been committed by the Confederate troops after the battle, we find the following counter statement from the Federal army itself. The 69th, Irish regiment, which was the last to leave the battle field declares There is one point, however, on which they do

complain, and brayely, in the face of public opinion. assert. They deny that the Southern soldiery, and especially the officers, would or have been guilty of horrid atrocities, with which to prisoners and dying By the arrival, on Monday last, of the clipper bark men on the battle field, they have been charged. They holdly assert that those Southern r-bels are at Yankee, Capt. Paty, in 11 1-2 days from San Francisco, all events brave men, not given to inhumanities, and we have received Eastern American news to Aug. 9, unanimously repel the charge that the Southerners and European to July 28. The steamer Santa Cruz mutilated the Federal dead, or inhumanly burned would leave San Francisco on Saturday, Aug. 24, and down the hospitals.

Pointing to the charge that their own beloved acting Lieut.-Col. (Haggerty) was found on the field with his throat cut, they brand the authors of it as liars; and add, that if Col. Corcoran was taken alive on the battle field, they feel certain he will be honorably treated as a prisoner of war. Moreover, they cannot believe the "rebel artillery set fire, purposely, to the hogoital in which were many wound They say that if any harm came at all to that building, it must have been from the chance explosion of some shell thrown at the retreating Federal troops. Indeed, on the whole, they firmly believe Beauregard's aunonncement that he will take as good care of the Federal wounded as of his own. will be faithfully carried out. You may wonder, but all this I have had from the men who fought at Bell's Run.

The following is from the Washington corres-

Dr Sternberg, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army who, after the battle at Bull's Run, remained behind to attend to our wounded, afterward reached Washington. On his becoming a prisoner to Beauregard. he gave his narole not to attempt an escape for four days, and, with the rest of the Union surgeons and assistants, made prisoners at the same time, was permitted to devote his attention wholly to our wound ed until his escape. He says that our wounded were treated by the Disunionists in all respects as well as they treated their own, except that, in bringing them in from the field they brought their own in first, and in that way all of ours were not gotten in until some time on the Tuesday following the

Mr. Toombs has resigned the Secretaryship of the Cenfederate States. Hunter, of Virginia, supersedes STILL LATER

> Dates from St. Louis August 15. 20 DAYS THROUGH!

By the arrival of the steamer Sinta Cruz, Captain J. C. Bennett, 11 days from San Francisco, en route for China, we have received six days later news from the Eastern States. The principal feature of interest is that a battle had been fought in Missouri, near Springfield, between Gen. Lyons' command and the Secessionists. The American journals bring us three different accounts of the batt'e, two said to be official, and one by an eye witness; but with the greatest possible variation of details, they all agree that Gen. Lyons was shot, and that the U. S. army under command of Gen. Siegel, had fallen back to a place called Rolla, where it would be in a position to receive reinforcements from St. Louis and other

We give a summary of the different accounts. The Alta of the 24th, under date of St. Louis, August 13,

The following official report of the fight near Aids to Fremont. Lyon, in three columns, under self, Sigel and Major Sturgis of Cavalry, made an at tack at 6:30 A. M., on the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield.

The engagement was severe; our loss in killed and wounded was 800. Gen. Lyon was killed in the charge at the head of his column. Our force was 8,000, including 2 000 Home Guards. The muster rolls taken from the enemy gives their strength at 23,000, including regiments from T nnessee, Missouri, Louisiana, with Texas Rangers and Cherokee

Their loss is reported to be heavy, including Gen erals McCulloch and Price. This statement is corroborated by the prisoners. Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action. Siegel left one gun on the field, and retreated to

Springfield with a large number of prisoners. At three o'clock on the morning of the 11th h continued his retreat to Rolla, bringing off his brigade train and \$25,000 in specie from the Springfield banks. A detailed account of this fight goes to California

by this Pony.

The Alta of the 25th gives a verbatim report received from the special messenger who brought dis patches for Gen. Fremont, of the battle at Spring-

Early on Sunday morning, Gen. Lyon marched out of Springfield to give the enemy battle He come up to them on Davis' Creek, on Green's duties." If it was intended to apply to the regularly Prairie, a few miles south-west of Springfield, where he had taken a strong pos tion on rolling ground At twenty minutes past six o'clock in the morning, Gen. Lyon fired the first gun, when the battle immediately began. Severe cannonading was kept up for two hours, when two of Capt, To ten's guns pr ving too severe for the enemy, they gradu lly fell nack toward their encampment on White Cree .. flank, and Gen. Sigel's artillery on the right.

Then began a terrific attack that spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the enemy. They were to have an ex post facto operation. pursued to their camp by shells from C.pt. Totten, setting fire to their tents and wagons, which were all destroyed. A Louisiana and a Mississippi regiment seemed to have suffered most in the fight, and sioner, but he viewed it as I did, and drew his drafts were almost entirely annihilated some time in the

As General Lyon was le ding on his column his men, waving his hat in his hand, and cheering them on to victory, he was struck in the small of the back by a ball, and fell dead. The command then devolved on Gen. Sigel. Pursuit continued until night-fall, when our little

army rested for the night in the encampment of the

the enemy might recover and attempt to cut him off from Springfield, Gen. Sigel fell back on that city, where the Home Guards were stationed On reach ing Springfield, fearing that the great numbers of the letter of the 6th of September last. the enemy might induce t'rem to get between him and Rolls, Gen. Sigel concluded to fell back on Rolls, with his provision train, and meet the rein-

forcements which were on their way to join him. Up to the moment of the departure of the mes senger the nemy had not been seen, and it is probable that Gen. Sigel has not been disturbed in his march. Ninety of the rebels were captured, among whom is a Colonel of distinction. The messenger could not remember his name.

The sword and horse of McCulloch were among Reinforcements are on the way from Rolla, and his army is considered safe.

respondent of the St. Louis Democrat, mentions that comforts of a home and domestic circle, after having Gen. Lyon's army consisted of 5,200 men, and the served my G vernment for upwards of twenty-five Secessionists of 22,000. Gen. Siegel, with six pieces years. Under Administrations of different politics, in of cannon and his own and Col. Solomon's regiments, ne rly every capacity, including the present, the offices made a detour of 15 miles during the night of the have literally sought me. 10th, passing around the extreme southeastern camp I hope to be excused for a few words personal to myof the enemy, where he halted until Gen. Lyons should have commenced the direct attack.

Junction. The 17th Mississippi regiment, eight companies of the 11th Mississippi, 1st Tennessee, 10th Virginia, and Kentucky and Maryland regiment.

ments, arrived on the ground just at the conclusion | Here, after an obstinate battle of over three hours, the Secessionists were repulsed from two hills, one after the other, and fruitlessly attempted several fell while leading the Iowas in person, shot in the pit of the stomach, which killed him instantly. Captain Totten's (of the Artillery) ammunition being nearly exhausted, Major Sturgis ordered the ambulances to move toward town (Springfield). In the

> When Gen. Sigel, who commanded the eastern division, heard the roar of Totten's artillery, he at once attacked the enemy in his quarters, driving him half a mile and taking possession of his camp, extending eastward to the Favetteville road. Here a terrible fire was poured into his ranks by a regiment which he had permitted to advance within a few paces of him, supposing it to be the Iowa 1st. His men scattered considerably, and Col. Solomon's could not be rallied again; consequently, Gen. Sigel lost five of his guns, the other being brought away by Capt. Flagg, who compelled his prisoners to draw the artillery off the field.

The correspondent closes by saying:

Our army reached Springfield in safety and are now preparing to move towards Rolla-but with no hop s whatever of re ching there-with a baggage train five miles to protect, it will be singular inde d if the enemy does not prove enterprising enough to cut off a portion of it, having such a force of cavalry. With two more regiments, we should have driven the enemy entirely from the valley, and with a proper cavalry force, could have followed up such a victory with d cisive results. Our loss is about 200 killed and 700 wounded, while the loss of the enemy must have been double our

The Federal troops took about 400 horses and about 70 prisoners, and compelled the enemy to burn nearly all his baggage, to keep it from falling into their hands.

-The priwateer Santer had been at Curacon on July 17, and on the 22d was seen off the Bahamas. -A National fast on the last Thursday of September

had been proclaimed by the President .- Tribune. -There is a report that Garibaldi is coming to the United States to fight against the South.

-St. Louis is declared under martial law. -The reports of the deaths of B. M'Culloch and

Price are not confirmed. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. "The Government regards the paroles of the prison-

ers arrived here as being of no binding effect."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Consular Profits.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ) 5th Sept., 1861.

MR. EDITOR :- A sense of duty to myself, and others, alone, induces me to ask a space in your paper for the purpose of making a statement, and defending the official action of this office.

The day after my arrival here, while walking the streets with Judge Borden, he said he had been required to perform an unpleasant duty-that of removing the late Vice-Consul-and took from his pocket and read to me the annexed letter, showing the authority upon which he acted. The last paragraph of that letter me, "if you (1) had received any instructions on that point." to which I replied " I had not." He then said, according to my distinct recollection, " I presume, then, you will draw your drafts as formerly," to which, of course, I assented. It is due to Judge Borden that I should say, that I am informed his recollection varies somewh t from mine, but substantially it is the same. He thinks he asked me " if you (I) knew that the rule Springfield, Mo., is forwarded by one of Gen. Lyon's | had been changed," to which I responded I "did not." Of course, I could know nothing of the change of a rule. the existence of which I was wholly ignorant-and this what is called an "official notice "!!!!

On returning to the office I was informed by Mr Stillman that no letter from the Department or from the Commissioner was on file, or had been received at this office, and not until long af er my drafts were drawn, was anything said by Judge Borden to me, or by me to him on the subject; nor has any official communication been received by me on the subject up to

Soon after the drafts drawn by me had been suspended, and some returned, I obtained, through the kindness of the present Commissioner, a copy of the annexed letter; and not a doubt rests on my mind now, that the letter was originally intended to apply, alone, to the Vice Consuls, who had been left in charge, and who were discharging the duties after Messrs. Pratt and Chandler " had been superseded," and to such appointees as Judge Borden should temporarily place in office. I could readily see why that course should be pursued as to them ; but I cannot see why it should apply to those who had given bonds for a large amount to the United States for the "faithful discharge of their appointed consuls of the islands, why should not the consul at Hilo be embraced? That the whole was an after thought, and brought about by means known to me, but which I forbear to c mment upon, I am fully repared to show. And I have evidence in my possession th t an effort has been made to make that letter, Gen. Lyon had taken position on the enemy's left (whether as a temporary or permanent instruction) apply to other matters, not embraced in it, and thereby

The present Consul at Laha'na had his attention specially called to the letter by the present Commis-

As soon as I was informally informed of the nonhorse was shot from under him. He immediately payment of the drafts I call d on the present Commismounted another, and as he turned round to his sioner, and made a full exhibit of my accounts for the quarters ending the 31st March and the 30th June, and a full statement of the drafts drawn to meet them, and he very kindly, and promptly, endorsed the whole; and his c rtificate was sent to the Department of State on the 5th Aug., 1831. This course I have taken (and On Monday morning, 11th August, fearing that shall hereafter take) to protect and facilitate those interested, and who may hereafter be interested-protesting, however, against the construction now put upon

It is to me a source not only of vexation but of mortification, that any difficulties should be thrown in the way of the discharge of duties assigned me by the laws and instructions placed in my hands for my guidance. I am the more sensitive on this point f r the reason that I did not seek this office, and was induced to accept it under peculiar circumstances and at personal and pecuniary sacrifices-not on political or partisan grounds -having but a short time previously resigned a much more important and lucrative office (important as this is) because I would not consent to hold any office as a partisan, and because I desired the quietude and

self. It is known that there are many applicants for this office, doubtless under the delusion that it is what Gen. Lyons, with the volunteers of the Missouri it was in other days-one of a very lucrative character first, Iowa first, Kansas first and second, part of -and every vessel that arrives brings some surmises Missouri second, a detachment of 200 Illinois, three of some one being certainly about to be appointed or four companies mounted Home Guards, 800 reg. These surmi-es do not affect me in the least. When it ulars and two batteries of four and six pieces, march. pleases the Government to supersede me, I shall, with

which has no charms for me. But for the informati n of those who may be interested I can say that I have already asked to be recalled, or to have the privilege of saying when I shall withdraw. It is to me a matter of perfect indifference how my application may be answered-as answered it certainly will be soon.

In closing this first and last publication, I should not do justice to my own feelings if I did not acknowledge the very great kindness which I have received officially and personally from every one with whom I have been connected during my brief residence here, and the regret I shall have in parting with valued friends. They will ever live in my memory.

JOHN A. PARKER. Your obd't serv't, U. S. Consul.

[Copy.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, 6th Sept., 1860.

To James W. Borden, Esq., &c., &c., &c.; SIR :- The President has deemed it his daty to supersede Consuls Pratt and Chandler, in their official character at the ports of Honolulu and Lahaina,

As the gentlemen selected to fill the vacancies have not signified their acceptance. I have to request you to exercise your own discretion as to the continuance in function of the persons left by the late Consuls in the discharge of their official duties during their absence. If you are entirely satisfied of their fitness and integrity, the Department has not the slightest disposition to hesitate to make it, by providing for the temporary dis- of their worthy Treasurer for another year, will be sure charge of the daties of the Consulates.

In any event, I have to inform you, that no drafts to meet disbursements on account of American seamen will be paid unless the accounts shall have been first submitted to you, and your approval regularly endorsed

on each separate draft, of which you will be careful to apprise parties concerned. Your dispatch of 24th June, unnumbered, is the last received at the Department.

I am Sir, your obedient servant. LEW. CASS. (Signed)

We publish the following extract from the Friend of September 2d :

THE REV. MR. BINGHAM'S REPURN TO HONOLULU.-On the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Bingh .m. Jr., at Honolulu, in 1858, several of the chiefs who had long been intimate friends of his father, and many others, were anxious that he should remain and occupy the post so

long occupied by his honored father They reminded him, that his father, on the birth of the son, promised them that he should be their teacher. Bit Mr. Bingham, in consultation with his brethren, decid d that it was not expedient for him to turn aside from his purpose to go and preach the gospel in "the regions beyond. 1860, with the full approbation of the Prudential Committee, and of the Rev. Mr. Clark, pastor of the church in Honolulu, whose health and advancing years required that he should be relieved of a part, at least, of the many labors of so important a post, the First Native Church of Honolulu made out a formal call for Mr. Bingham to return and become their pastor. This call was as proved of by the H waiian Evangelical Association. The call was forwarded by the Moraing Star last year, but Mr. Bingham did not see his way clear to accept the call, but intimated that he might do so at a future 'ime, under certain conditions. On the return of the Marning Star this ye r to his station, although the church did not think best to renew the call formally, yet the pastor of the church informed him that the door was still open, and the call for his labors was more urgent than last year, referring the whole decision of the case to his own judgment. It is proper to say also, that the subject was again brought to his mind by Secretary of the American Board in Boston.

As we have just remarde 1, the call was renewed this tile Gozette of August 29th: year, and we were requested to "second" that call. Before consenting to do so, we were rejoiced that the privilege would be allowed as of going u on the ground and viewing the call from a stand point on heathen. not Christian soil. On our arrival at Ap iang, the subjuct was very soon made the topic of conversation, and was thoroughly and prayerfully discussed. But while the subject was under consideration, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, we called upon the King of Apaiang, visiting the church on our way to the council house, where we met his M.jesty. Having been introduced, and the object of our visit to Micronesia Having stated, with Mr. Bingham as interpreter, we conversed awhile resp cting Capt. Handay, bark Belle, and other topics; at length the subject of Mr. Bingham's removal Honolula, was taken up. We informed the King that the people of Honolulu had sent a request for Mr. and Mrs. Bingham to return to Honolulu, and we stated also the nature of the call. We then as ed him what was his "thought upon the subject." After a moment's silence, with a countenance expr ssive of perplexity and concern, he replied, " If Bingham goes to Honolula, who will be our friend?' In the cours of our conversati n, he very soon repeated the same remark, "It Bingham goes to Honolula, who will be our friend?" This suggestive view of the subject led us to be very cautious how we endeavored to persuade a missionary to leave his field, and return to preach in a Christian land. I remarked, however, to the King, "Suppose Mr. Bingham goes, and Dr. Gulick is sent to take his place." He replied that " that might do,"

While this conversation was going forward, a group of natives gathered around and silently listened to what was said. We were much impressed with the question of n old native woman, evidently ore of the common people. She asked, " Have you no Missionary at Oahu, that you came to take ours away !" We could not reply that Oahu was destitute of missionaries. We returned from that interview firmly resolved that Mr. Bingham should not be induced to leave for Oahu through any solicitation on our part. We were not prepared to say, that duty might not call him away rom Apriany, but we did see that he occupied a position of influence, usefu ness and importance, second to no other within the range of our knowledge. We saw, moreover that a missionary and his wile, who have October. or quired a heathen language, and are usefully engaged in their work, are too valuable servan's to be removed from their station, unless for the most important considerations, and under the pressure of the m st weighty

It now remained for Mr. Bingham to return a definite answer to the call from the First Church in Honolulu. He subsequently gave us to understand, that he had decided to acc pt the call, and enter upon his duties next year, provided the following conditions were complied with, viz:

First-The Rev. Dr. Gulick, or some other suitable missionary, he sent to take his place. Secondly-His honored father should return to Hono-

Thirdly-Itis removal should not take place until the close of another year's missonary's labors, when he would have the gospels ready for publication, and other work accomplished. In conclusion, we would add, that the ughout the protracted correspondence upon this subject, the removal of Mr and Mr . Bingham will not be accomplished through any self-seeking on their part, or we are fu'ly confident that both of them would now prefer living and laboring at Apaiong, rather than

in Honolulu. Mutual Appreciation.

COMMERCIAL.—The Polynesian informs its readers that it intends to discontinue, at least in part, the p b lication of its "c mmercial articles." This is the most sensible step that journal has taken for a long time. If it could only be persuaded to discontinue the rest of the nonsense it weekly gives utterance to, its good motives would be appreciated. Its so-called "commercial articles" have ever been so flat and stale. that any change in them will be an improvement. There never h s been a necessity for the government organ to attempt to do what neither belonged to it nor was expected of it. No business man should ever ris. his mercantile r putation or credit by attempting to

thing like the N. Y. Tribune, in your position on American politics, and gravely offended your constituents; but why, like a snubbed canine you should snap at the shins of the passers-by, and us especially, who never failed to put you right when you were wrong, we full to discover. The public at home and abroad has long ago passed a flattering judgment on our "commercial" and "statistical" articles, and your testimony is neither required, nor will it be taken in that court : the motive of your traduction is transporent.

The following is a list of officers attached to H. I. M.'s Corvette Galathie:

M. de Cornuller-Luciniere, capitaine de va s cau, Command. Palasne de Champeaux, lleut, de valsseau de le cl. Chevé, lleut, de valsseau de 2e cl.

Alquier, lleut. de vaisseau de 2e cl. Vandier, Carré, M. isson, enseignes de vaisseau. Le Guay, able-commissaire, officier d'administrat Deperriers, chirurgien de Ire cl. Marcilly, chirurgien de 3e cl. de Cornulier-Luciniere, Cave, Hamon, Carpentin, Quarré de Verneuil, de Bausset, aspirants de 2c cl.

From the Mercantile Circular of C. W. Brooks & Co., San Francisco, issued Aug. 24, we learn that the ship Speedwell, Capt. Chadwick, would sail for Honolula on the 5th inst., and the bark Benefactor, en route for China, would be dispatched few days later.

Firemen's Election.

At the annual election of Protection Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year :

C. W. Vincent, Foreman. R. E. Wakeman, Ass't Foreman.

to prosper .- P. C. Advertiser

Frank Bindt, Secretary. H. Nolte, Treasurer. The roll of the Hooks has undergone a thorough over. hauling, and now numbers only thirty four active members-active, every one of them; and in order to further increase the efficiency of the company, it has been decided to receive no person into membership who disturb the existing arrangement. But if the public is not good fireman. The finances are in a he like service will be benefitted by a change you will not condition, and the company, having secured the services

> A Live Camel. Among the importations by the Yankee, is a Bactrian

Camel, purchased in San Francisco and imported from

thence in the Yankee, by Mr. John T. Waterhouse. There were ten of these animals in the lot brought fr m the Amoor River last fall, and all of them were sold at auction recently. So far as we re aware, this is the first camel that has ever been brought to these i-lands, and as might be expected, will be a great curiosity to the natives, to whom it will shortly cost of this camel is about \$300, laid down here. The United States Government some years since imported a number of camels from Egypt for Texas, which are said to have cost it 3.000 each -P. C. Advertiser.

LATEST FOREIGN DATES.

Hongkong, ... Aug 2 St Louis, (P.Tel.).....Aug 1 New York, Exp...... July 22 Shanghae.....

COMMERCIAL. The bark Yankee, Capt. Paty, arrived on the morning of the i inst, 11% days from San Francisco, with a full cargo of as-

sorted merchandise and some thirty-five passengers. The steamer Santa Cruz, Capt. J. N. Bennett, arrived last vening, 12 days from San Francisco, bringing some little freight to be landed at this port. She will take in coals and sail for Ka-

nagawa, Japan. By the Santa Cruz we are in receipt of San Francisco dates to 25th ult. The most important feature of the news is in regard to the changes in the United States Tariff. The bill passed Aug. 3d, and takes effect from and after that date. It fixes the duties on sugar at 2c & D, molasses 5c B gallon; salt in sucks, 18cts

100 Bs; in bulk, 19ets 19 100 Bs; ten, 15cts 1 B. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed with regard to the Commercial Bulletin we copy from the San Francisco Mercun-

THE TARIFF.-We believe that the repeated alterations of the Tariff of the United States has been one of the greatest mistakes the political economy of this country. There has been no per manency to it; it has been up to-day and down to-morrow, one year ad eulocem, the next secific; under one set of managers it has been high protective, under their successors reduced merely

No one knows where he stands on many of the leading article one knows where he stands on many or the knows a whole year, o make up voyages. It is baruly three mouths since an excient Tariff was upset to make room for one that favored a few incrests in certain localities. This new Tariff had become a fax. copies were distributed wherever we acknowledged commetcial collisions, and all trade with this country was shaping itself to neet its provisions. Civil war has ensued, a large provision acome is needed by Government to carry on the expenses, and the everlasting Tariff is made the pack-horse to shoulde the burden and back the expense. At a time when every nerve is strained to keep open the channels of commerce, this mustly concern is caving in from either bank to choke it up. If there ver was a time when the policy of this country should be free de, it is now; not that we advocate it on the ground that for eigo powers are displeased with our protective system, but be e it will give a healthy flow to business Better abandon the Tariff altogether and revert to direct taxation; the people had rather pay for patriotism in this way, than to pay one-half to Government and the other half to speculators and monopolists. A still more urgent argument in favor of letting the Tariff alone, if it cannot be repealed altogether, is that this continual tinkering destroys confidence among our mercantile correspond-

A gain one side recessitates a loss on the other. If the Tariff is to be altered, let the proposition precede the fact at least six months, so that foreign markets may be able to regulate their shipments to this country accordingly. We re said before, that any tariff short of direct profit nish the interest on the National debt; and a tariff which im-plies prohibition will soon work its own destruction. We believe four-fifths of the people in the free States are prepared for direct taxation, and do not desire the intervention of a prohibitive

We give below the San Francisco market prices of some of the principal articles of our Island trade.

The bark Zoe, Capt Lawton, arrived on the 4th from the Arctic. Her report will be found in another part of the paper, but as she left so early in the season, it is impossible to judge what is to be the catch of the fleet. We learn that the Yankee, Comet and Speedwell are to be

run between this port and San Francisco as an accomodation ine-Messrs, Wilcox, Richards & Co. to be the agents here. The Comet is nearly full of freight and has a large number of passengers engaged, and is reported to sail on Monday or Tuesday next, and the Yankee will probably not get off before the lat of

The Speeducell arrived in San Francisco on the 14th ult, 23 days passage, and was to sail for this port early in September. She is to have a cabin built on deck for the accommodation of passengers; it is to be put on here this trip, or in Sun Francisco uring her next visit to that place

M. frigate Galathes arrived yesterday 16 days from Exde, Tahiti. She will remain here two or three weeks, giving her crew liberty, and will then sail for Sin Francisco. She re-

ports no vessels at Tabiti. We have but little of interest in our local trade to report. Two or three lots of sugar have been purchased for shipment by Comet, at p. n. t., but understood to b: at a fraction less to n

We notice a lot of oil shooks being shipped to San Francisco, they being in demand for the fall whaling fleet, which is expe t-

EXCHANGE-On San Francisco, par, but little demond. On the East, 3 to 4 per cent. premium.

Mr. J. T. Waterhouse, who has been for some years part engaged in the retail and jobbing business at this place, returned

by the Yank's from San Francisce, bringing a large stocked goods, and is about to open the " Bee Hive Emporium," at the store on Queen Street formerly known as the " Red Flag Store." We also notice that Mr. A. S. Grinbaum has returned by the same vessel, and is about opening a clothing establishment in the fire proof store formerly occupied by W. A. Aldrich, Esq., in the Makee Block.

San Francisco Market.

Angust 24, 1861. SUGAR-The market for Raws has declined somewhat the rates ruling at our last reference. The last offerings of No I China at auction were jobbed out in lots, as noted below. There was no disposition evinced by the trade to lay in stock, nor will there be until something definite is known concerning the duty honoral. the duty imposed. There is a fair stock of Sandwich Island the market, much of which is of very superior quality and worth Refined have been but moderately dealt in, the market at h

his mercantile r putation or credit by attempting to bolster up a political second rate journal, even though printed for and by a government ministry, much less a newspaper which possesses neither influence at home or character abroad. If the Polynesian sticks to its good resolves, we shall not hesitate to congratulate the public on its being released from an intolerable bore.

—P. C. Advertiser.

"Draw it mild," neighbor. You are apparently in a desp rate strait, and no doubt, with you, "the end sanctifies the means." You made a demi-volte, some-strain for the polynesia and to be the public on its being released from an intolerable bore.

"Draw it mild," neighbor. You are apparently in a desp rate strait, and no doubt, with you, "the end sanctifies the means." You made a demi-volte, some-strain for the polynesia and to be the polynesia and to be the polynesia and to be the public on its being released from an intolerable bore.

"Draw it mild," neighbor. You are apparently in a desp rate strait, and no doubt, with you, "the end sanctifies the means." You made a demi-volte, some-strain for the polynesia and to be their order: 30 kegs extra No 1 Sandwich Island dark 11c: 107 the bid bid on 1 Sandwich Island dark 11c: 108 the bid bid on 1 Sandwich Island dark 11c: 108 the bid bid on 1 Sandwich Island dark 11c: 108 the bid on 1 Sandwich Island dark 11c: 108 the bid on 1 Sandwich Island dark 11c: 108 the bid on 1 Sandwich Island dark 11c: 108 the bid of the bid on de and island dark 11c: 108 the bid of the bid of the bid on de and island dark 11c: 108 the bid of t

100 lbs : 150 kegs S I at 9c; 15 kegs at 19c. S. I. MOLASSES-28@35c; the market dull and depressed Most of the late importations are unsold. Syrup quoted at 35c COFFEE-Sales are reported of 400 lbs Manila at 19%c; 2:0

bags Costa Rica 20%c. PULU-The lot per Speedicell-about 300 bales-had been sold on private terms; private advices quote it at 12%c. SALT-The large lot per Speedwell had been sold at prices

not transpired.

FI.OUR—Best brands of California at \$6.387.

POTATOES—\$1 75.081 80 per 100 lbs. Carolina sweet, from Sacramento, of good quality, sell at 2%c per lb.

OATS—Market is dull. Sales are reported at \$1 05.381 12%

This fine clipper bark will sail on Monday next for silk goods. It includes the Direct Tax bill of the House, San Francisco, with full freight and a number of passengers. Until the line of steamers, which we siding abroad are taxed 5 per cent (on what?) The see the San Francisco papers are again urging on Secretary of the Treasury is to appoint one Assessor come a reality, no finer, fleeter, safer craft can be \$4,000,000 are lost by this joint arrangement, the colfound than the Comet to make the passage in, and no lection is simplified and the bill would be more satismore skilful, gentlemanly and fatherly captain than